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The Exact Situation as to the Third Term Project.

Mr. FRANK A. MUNSEY'S letter to Mr. BLACKWOOD of Concord was written nine days ago. It was the temperate and sincere expression of Mr. MUNSEY'S personal fears and hopes concerning the success of an enterprise in which he is that they may voluntarily cease from mightily interested. The opinion has value because it was delivered after a candid estimate of both the favorable and the unfavorable circumstances-we mean favorable and unfavorable from Mr. Munsey's point of view-and he is both an expert and an intimate in the business of third term promotion.

It will be observed that Mr. MUNSEY's phrases of foreboding and of hopeful expectation are equally and absolutely candid. "No one can predict with any the contest." "On the face of it, it looks like TAFT." "That Mr. ROOSEVELT'S followers got started much too late is a certainty." The combination of circumstances counting against the third term candidate "looks almost insurmountable." On the other hand, Colonel ROOSEVELT is "a very exceptional man, who has the people with him," as gent guess.

Was there ever a more admirable coming the rainbow impulse of strong famous genuine professors were Mr. personal desire?

The merit of Mr. MUNSEY's conscientious statement of the facts of the third term situation becomes all the more con-ROOSEVELT boomers everywhere, at local headquarters, in leagues, councils, at hullabaloo conferences held in the true khaki and Abernathy kid spirit, were giving out at that time and have continued to emit since that time opinions about the result characterized by dead and final certainty. A few days properly puts it. Senator Dixon was producing his "fundamental fact" which nomination of Judge TAFT by the Chithe moment the hat went into the ring It required a man of Mr. MUNSEY's capacthat so far as vocal energy is concerned day he wrote his letter until now the tide has been running steadily and strongly for the renomination of the President and the emphatic repudiation by the Republican party of the third term candidate. In the not unessential matter of ers going in more for "social justice"? delegates Mr. TAFT this morning has

nearly ten to Colonel ROOSEVELT'S one. We think the great majority of unimpassioned observers will agree with Mr.

MUNSEY'S conclusion. What an intellectual humiliation is will be to the incomparably adroit politician at Oyster Bay when even he perceives that FRANK MUNSEY is right; that the carefully planned and timed announcement of his intention to break his pledge was delayed too long; that his reputation as a man who keeps his word to the people was sacrificed in vain through a paltry chronological blunder for which he alone is responsible!

The Course of the British Coal

British coal strike has entered into an take a boat at Nome. There was nothacute and critical stage and that the ing for it but to cross the peninsula to next few days and possibly weeks will southern Alaska with a dog team, in have an important place in the industrial the depth of winter and alone. and political history of the British King- After a year and a half of rough work dom. After two months in which an in Alaska Lieutenant WAUGH considapprehensive but not yet hopeless public ered himself acclimated and able to owners and miners and subsequently tudes. Cordbva was his destination. the Government, to compromise the 1,000 miles away, half of the distance quarrel, the chances of such a settle- sheer wilderness unbroken by trails. ment seem to have vanished.

of the coal supplies.

and dangerous remedy of legislation. AMUNDSEN, Lieutenant WAUGH was

It now purposes to establish in law the fond of the beasts, and now and then principle of the minimum wage and he treated them to a meal of grouse create local boards of arbitration to which fell to his gun. fix the rate of this minimum wage in the various mining districts. But pre-

6 00 both Houses of Parliament from those West Point in 1905. 2 00 who foresce its ultimate consequences, s of will the Government seek to make it perilous enterprises undertaken merely his eyes the King exclaimed: Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York: Stantly cost it the votes of its Labor stantly cost it the votes of its Labor stantly cost it the votes of its Labor stantly cost it for the Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell. answer is not apparent.

Upon the miners themselves there is were themselves combatants. If this pressure is continued and increased, it will doubtless be a great if not decisive influence in bringing the miners to the

point of accepting terms. But there remains the great peril that all union laborers, all the industrial forces of the United Kingdom, will make a common cause with the miners. complete paralysis bring England to the edge of the greatest labor problem in its history. It is this possibility which now finds expression in foreign despatches and explains in part the rapid increase in apprehension abroad.

The All Embracing "Science."

Here is a man worth knowing. From the tower of thought he views the land- by thieves in the business. considerable certainty the outcome of scape o'er; with no ferocious hand he "On the face of it, it looks flings a pebble, scorning to waste a brick, all the time, and the inspectors of in avoirdupois. on the most superfluous whimsey in weights and measures are continually on sight; but he is tolerant:

is sociology? Perhaps the 'Manhattan have been undertaken, in which the Philosopher' will enlighten us if THE SUN dealers are accused of delivering, in- me and are bad." will not F. J. DUNDON.

"NEW YORK, March 16."

The dictionary, that permanent fount Mr. MUNSEY believes; but how far "the of pleasure, tells us sociology (beautiful people" will be able to make effective as its hybrid name) is "the science of prices in the sections of the city where the old mariner himself, holding tight their wishes is a question about which the constitution, development and phe-"no one at this point can give an intelli- nomena of society." A layman's definition might be: Sociology includes everything and anything from the foundsinstance of political judgment in per- tion of empire to the fluctuations in the the men from the bureau of weights fect equipoise contending with and over- price of New England rum. Its most are most timely. PICKWICK and his friends; you can't walk into a car without stumbling over an unpaid professor or assistant professor of it; and its paid professors spicuous when we remember that the and assistant professors are as the sands of the desert or the spoutings at Oyster Bay. It sees New York. It walks Broadway. Fifth avenue and any other street. Wherever in this world of joy there are men, women or lobsters; from university settlements to smoking rooms; from the highest to the humblest, from the janitors of skyscrapafter Mr. BLACKWOOD received his letter ers to mere multi-millionaires; from in the United States is "usually pro-capfrom "one perfectly familiar with the sit- prizefighters to princes, whatever huuation all the while," as Mr. Munsey man by whomsoever is done, there soiology has her chair and throne

We have never understood-perhaps "In itself precludes and prohibits the the "Manhattan Philosopher" can explain-why in a town and world full cago convention." If you were to accept of policemen, conductors, old residents, to-day the opinion of many Rooseveltian waiters, playwrights, barkeepers and enthusiasts, all was over but the shouting so many other kinds of expert ex officio sociologista there should be professors of sociology in colleges. Anyities to perceive that there is much to body with eyes and ears can get more be considered besides the shouting, and sociology in ten minutes than a college professor of sociology would put into the shouting began too late. From the ten volumes; but the poor must write, and in heaven's kindly eye no doubt even such sociologists are pardonable.

Doesn't there seem to be a weak market for straight sociology at present? Aren't our finest occasional think-

Reporting for Duty.

If there is anything in the way of Arc tic exploration which the Government wants done Lieutenant GEORGE F. WAUGH of the Thirtieth Infantry can be commended cordially for the detail. PEARY, AMUNDSEN or SCOTT never had a stouter hearted and hardier sledman in their outfits. Last November WAUGH. then a Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry and stationed at Fort St. Michael on Norton Sound, was promoted to a first lieutenancy and assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry. Albaye lots of time on their hands or who use the though navigation in that part of Alaska subway in the middle of the day. To those who moted to a first lieutenancy and asthough navigation in that part of Alaska continental United States and join his great help. had closed he determined to get to the new regiment on the Pacific coast. It There can be no question now that the would be eight months before he could

The Lieutenant purchased five Siberian At the present time three weeks of dogs and packed his sled with rations idleness on the part of the miners have for dog and man, a medicine chest and had a tremendous paralyzing effect extra clothing, cracked his whip over upon the industry as well as the comfort his plume tailed companions, and was of the vast mass of the British popula- off. About all the light he had for days tion. Railroad trains have been dis- together was contributed by the moon. continued, the fires in the steamers Sometimes it was as warm as 20 degrees have gone out and service been dis- below zero, and again as cold as 40 continued, and one by one the great below. When he stopped for rest he industrial establishments have closed crawled into a sleeping bag and the dogs down. Thus the ranks of the unem- made themselves comfortable on the ployed have been swollen by hundreds top of the sled. Luckily for him none of thousands of workingmen whose deserted. Captain AMUNDSEN lost sevopportunity to earn their daily bread eral on his hike to the south pole. Runahas been destroyed by the interruption way dogs was a fearful risk the young infantry officer took. His ears, nose and Ordinary methods of accommodation hands were frostbitten more than once, having now failed, it remains for the but he got through in good condition, Asquith Ministry to try the doubtful and every dog too. Like Captain

When the Lieutenant turned up at Vancouver barracks to report to General cisely this offer, made in conference, MARION P. MAUS he had little to say the miners' representatives have re- except that "people do not know what rounded by his courtiers. Off in the pulsed. Can there be any assurance that they will accept it when it is law?

endurance a man is capable of until he offing, beyond Oyster Bay, a hurricane is put to the test." Mr. WAUGH, by the was brewing, and in the midst of the If the measure proposed by the way, put himself to the test. He is a storm tossed delegates the courtiers Asquith Ministry becomes law, and it native of Massachusetts and was grad- descried a tiny speck and pointed it out is certain to find strong opposition in uated from the Military Academy at to the King. But the King declared he

Medals of honor are not awarded for effective by undertaking to operate the on private account, but if young WAUGH mines itself? Will it employ the French had fought his way through the snow La Follette's boom." method of mobilizing the miners as and frost to the relief of a party of lost citizens doing military duty to the State? explorers such a reward would be his, sire," said one of the boys. "She can-Failing such methods, which would in- and something very eloquent and moving not live in such a Roosevelt sea. Shall stantly cost it the votes of its Labor would be said many times about the we not send a lifeboat? what can the Government do? The Thirtieth Infantry, it is said, must soon serve a long tour of duty in Alaska to to take off Gifford and Amos if the latter relieve the Sixteenth, which has been now being brought the pressure of all there since July, 1910. In view of his the other organized workingmen of remarkable journey through the wilder- Poor Robert and his autobiography. Great Britain. Without personal con- ness to join his regiment it would seem cern in the present conflict they are a hardship to make Lieutenant WAUGH actually suffering the privations of the face rightabout and kill two more years the helmsman could be heard. strike and the treasuries of their unions in Alaska. Perhaps for a change he are being depleted precisely as if they would prefer a detail to the Mexican frontier.

The Small Consumer of Coal.

While the coal strike of ten years ago Hill, bringing the lustlest little third was in progress public attention was called to the conduct of dishonest dealers supplying customers who bought their supplies in small quantities. The price paid by these purchasers is always high, and their lot was made doubly hard by mining companies, cooperating with reputable coal dealers, made a special effort to protect this class of consumers while coal was scarce, and that firms which never sell in small quantities baby boom on its way to Chicago to be as was possible, the swindles attempted seven States were a trifle worried, for

the lookout for the men responsible for "TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What it. Recently a number of prosecutions

stead of 100 pounds of coal, not more fully exploited to account for high and the albatross looked very much like this trade is carried on, and the miserable business of squeezing those least able to bear the pressure has been unusually profitable. The activities of

If rascally dealers can be taught now that profits derived from selling short weight mean terms of imprisonment. one of the most lamentable effects of a strike of the miners will be reduced to a minimum. It would be difficult to suggest a more intelligent preparation for a period of coal shortage than the peculiarly mean kind of theft.

Our esteemed contemporary the Daily News of London learns from "a well in formed correspondent" that the Judiciary italist in sentiment" when it is not "actually corrupt," and that "Americans have no faith in the impartiality or the inde-Mr. ROOSEVELT "catches up the suggestion that Judges should be dismissed and

judicial decisions be revised by popular referendum" shows, as the Daily News explains, "that the American Constitution has broken down." It will add to the uncommon interest of

this information to know that the name of the well informed correspondent of the Daily News in GAYLORD WILSHIRE

THE DEADLIEST OF ALL PAR-ALLELS.

President Roosevelt's Decision on vember 8, 1904.

Inder no circumstances will I be andidate for or accept another nomina-

Ex-President Roosevelt's Decision or

February 25, 1912.

"I will accept the nomination for Presi

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: Hundreds of people who use the elevators at the 168th street station of the subway owe a debt to the negro

rumbling sound floats up from the tunnel below the people in the car begin to get uneasy and start to shift around, providing there is room left for them to do so. Of course the rumbling below lenotes the approach of a train. In what direction This is where the porters get in their one work Knowing that the people in the elevator are anxious to get downtown as soon as possible and also knowing that they are anxious to catch has watched the efforts, first of the take care of himself in the Arctic soli- porters fling back their gates with a bang, at the same time shouling, "Southbound train."
Thus being prepared the occupants of the elevator
hustle out and catch the waiting train. If the train is northbound the porters stop unnecessary anxiety and rushing by crying out, "Northbound

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Did you office that all of the five flags on City Hall were flying at half mast because of the burial of the

Did you notice that every office building helow Chambers street displayed the Stars and Stripes at haif mast? And further, did you notice that the flags on the Post Office building flew masthead high all day?

The Breaking Out of the Flag. Through the hailstorm and sleet. Through blizzard and rain. Like a flag in the stope The buds long have lain

But the warm winds have come A salute to the world. Spring breaks out her flag

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

NOVELETTES OF THIS TIME. King Khakhi Resorts to Heroic Treat

Time was, and not so very long ago, when King Khakhi sat upon Sagamore Hill and surveyed the Universe, surcould not see it without the aid of a high power telescope. When the strong instrument had been properly adjusted to "Oh, boys! now I see it faintly: it is

"The poor little raft is in distress

"By all means," answered the ruler of the Plain People. So the royal dingy would bring his bank book. Nothing was said, however, about the fate of

The storm raged and the wind blew, and after a while not even the voice of

"He was one of the good people," said the King; for one of the courtiers and the rescued Pinchots told him that he would inherit all the worldly delegates of the shipwrecked skipper. Then the political stork came to the

term boom that had ever been hatched in a carefully watched incubator. "It looks like triplets, sire," said the

courtier. "You lie!" said the King, "they ar

not consecutive." In the meantime the old skipper gave labor and by immediately producing a the fact that only about 75 per cent. of his voice a rest, and all his strength what they paid for was delivered to immediately returned with renewed them. It will be remembered that the vigor, and he sneaked into a cove and hid his little craft under the lemon

trees on the shore. King Khakhi put to sea in the royal barge, decked with popular flags, for the time had come to take the little opened their yards to counteract, so far christened. The seven doctors from upon weighing the three-in-one prodigy This sort of robbery is in progress they discovered that it had not gained

"That is a bad sign," said Dr. Glasscock under his breath.

"The scales are not accurate." said the King, "and they wilfully misrepre-

And it came to lass that the royal than eighty-five. The possibility of a barge itself was in for rough weather. strike among the miners has been care- An albatross seemed to follow the boat, to his delegates. All of a sudden a leal appeared in

one of the airtight compartments. "Which one is that?" asked the King, miling bitterly.

"The compartment of North Dakota." eplied Gifford, who had been down to ok at It.

"Bring me all my policy paints and opular guttapercha," commanded the King: "I must take the stump and stop these leaks at once." And he painted the North Dakota

compartment with anit-trust waterproof paint, Harvester brand. Then a big hole appeared in the Wisconsin enforcement of the law against this deck. And the commander stuffed it with plain guttapercha, plain people But somehow or other it would not stick

"We have too much ballast aboard." said the King. "Throw over the Wall Street supporters.

Hardly had the sails been patched when the Indiana lifeboats began to drop over the side of the ship. The the skilled captain-king observed this sign he plastered the davits with an editorial on how to preserve and protect "honest business men, big and little." These good malefactors were even placed on a par "with the tarmer and the wage earner." Not for years had the King resorted to such perole treatment. It came hard even

dalists on publicity came to hold a consultation over the third term Baby Boom, who was decidedly seasick.

"The greatest living authority on seasick booms," said they, "is Robert La Follette, M. D. Without his aid we annot save the cheelld!"

The King sent him a wireless telling him that he had always admired him. would he please come alongside with his worthy craft? Swiftly the answer returned:

The Double Cross has been double-rossed. Tours to the finish. FIGHTING BOR

My Right to Rule

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Roose-velt announces that he is going to address the public on the "right of the people to What he may say on such a subject fill be but a blind to the subject which really in his heart and before the American people, that is, the right of Roosevelt to

NEW YORK, March 17.

The Night Alarm at Washington's Head-quarters.

A correspondent favors us with this unpublished anecdote about George Washington, obtained from a manuscript autobiography: "In the spring of 1814 I fell in company with General Louis Gassaway at Annapolis, Md., then clerk of the District Court, by whom I was informed that during the Revolutionary war he was aide decrease to Washington. Intillet George 19 ramp to Washington. I will let General Gassaway relate the anecdote himself: "In the winter of 1779 and 1780, called the "hard winter," the American army went into winter quarters at Morris town, N. J. General Washington and his staff nent. One severely cold night, about 2 o'clock there was an unusual bustle at headquarters. I lodged below on the first floor, and soon learned the cause of the stir. General Washington ran to the head of the stairs in his night dress with a pistol in each hand and called to me to know the cause of the uproar. "A soldier on guard, sir, has been frozen at his post and brought into "See that the poor fellow is well cared for and change the guard every hour," was the humane reply. To see a man six feet high in his night clothes with a pistol in each hand for a slight alarm of the night guard bordered so near on the adicrous that I could not easily keep my equa minity to answer the great General of the Ameri-

Deed Filed 106 Years After It Was Writter

From the Portland Press. Yellow with age and beginning to fall apart where it had been folded nearly 106 years ago, a where it had been folded nearly 106 years ago, a real estate transfer was recorded at Cumberland county registry Friday morning by A. H. Rilby of Freeport, who found the document after a long search among old papers in his possession. It is quite likely that never before in the history of the county have 106 years clapsed, as in this case, between the time that a deed was passed and the

hetween the time that a deed was passed and the time that it was recorded.

The writing on the paper is quite legible, although in places it is faded somewhat and the old style writing also has a tendency to make the writing hard to read, but as a whole the document is in a fine state of preservation for one of the age. The document was dated Oct. 25, 1806. its age. The document was dated Oct. 28, 1808.

Is the Quality of the Steel or the Spike Attachment Responsible

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The several disastrous accidents recently occur-ring to the fastest trains on two of our best railway systems bring startlingly to mind what were the causes and what, if any, can be the remedy. Both on behalf of the railway companies and the authorities careful investigations are being made. Will they lisclose the real cause? Should it be that he cause lies in the permanent way the suspicion might be open that the trackmen roadbed and naturally the first persons other than those in the train to reach the scene of accident, might so change the visible evidences as to make it apparent that it was through no fault of their supervision or work that the accident occurred and thus misdirect the conclusions of the nvestigators.

Every one who travels by rail and has ravelled in years past has noted the enormous increase in the size and weight of rolling stock. Locomotives, passenger and freight cars have grown to double and triple he weight and capacity of those of twenty years ago. This has followed the mand on the part of passengers for greater speed and comfort; and as to freight care and locomotives the necessity of more conomical operation, particularly in view of the determined opposition by the public o the railways receiving liberal or even to the railways receiving liberal or even fair freight rates. To meet a plain necessity arising from this heavier equipment and high speed the leading railways have gen-erally well ballasted the roadbed with rock. They have increased the weight of rails years ago, to 80 pounds, 90 pounds, 100 pounds, and in some instances 120 pounds to the yard. At the same time leading roads have insisted upon what they believe better specifications to the rail makers.

That a better rail or a safer rail has re-

sulted I am not so sure.

It is claimed that many roads demand a very hard rail to stand long wear, and that such a rail is more liable to break. Some engineers claim that in the rolling of the den from inspection and only develop under m not altogether a believer in very heavy rails as necessary to bear heavy and rapid raffic. The heavier the rail naturally the larger must be the ingot from which it is rolled, and necessarily the larger the ingot the greater the liability to imperfections. I design, scientifically proportioned as to head, web and flange, for any speed or any weight of locomotive or cars, than a 110 bound rail, taking them as they are and, I resume, must be ordinarily produced.

Undoubtedly some accidents have oco be extremely rare and that where after s more likely that the break occurred as an neident of the accident and not as its cause. It may be noted that 90 per cent, of the acciients to trains running at high speed occur that our railroad engineers so concentrate heavy rails and thorough ballasting as the effect of the tremendous momentum of an eighty or more ton locomotive and a 50 so ton passenger car running at a speed of fifty or sixty miles an hour. In rounding a curve, even though it be slight, the flanger of the wheels press upon the outer rail. The impact is almost incalculable; and what is the result?

railways that it is generally conceded that many of them, in permanent way, terminals stations and in rolling stock, are superior to those of any other country. At the same time I believe we have overlooked or underetimated the vital importance of one feature of construction, the faultiness of which is he fruitful cause of disaster to high speed trains. We are still spiking our rails to the eross ties. We have adopted very excelrails, quite obviating a one time danger attending such joints, but we have not adopted chairs and bolts for the setting of the rails. Years ago, when good timber was plentiful and labor cheaper, railways could afford to renew and did renew their cross ties before decay had made them soft and unable properly to hold a spike. Largely once driven into them took an exceedingly ties of inferior quality are used, and there is a tendency to keep them in the track as long as is fairly possible. Track re-pairers are presumed to watch carefully every cross tie and spike in their section.
It is quite possible that under the severe weather conditions largely prevailing thi season this duty has not been as efficiently and carefully performed as generally.

season this duty has not been as efficiently and carefully performed az generally.

If one will consider the possibility, in fact the probability, that two or three or more cross ties under a single length of rail had become somewhat soft by age and decay so as not to hold firmly a spike, and that this should occur on a more or less severe curre, and that this monstrous train should come along at sixty miles an hour, will it not seem reasonable that the spikes on the inner side of the outer rail should yield to the fearful strain and the rail either turn completely over or be so deflected through a slight yielding of the fishplates at the joint that the flange of the engine or car wheel would strike the head of the next rail, resulting in derailment of fine locomotive or the car as well as some or all of those following? To this condition I attribute most of the accidents occurring to heavy and rapid passenger trains.

To remedy this danger we must resort to the practice of the best European railways and set our rails in chairs of steel having quite the tensile strength of rails. Bolt these chairs with equally good steel holts secured below the tie by washers or plate and units. This method of track laying will add materially to the cost, but I am not sure that the added cest will equal cost and damages following accidents resulting from loosened rails.

The American people want the best of everything, and they must make up their minds to pay for it. If they want to travel in an elaborate compartment car weighing fifty or more tons and carrying but a dozen or twenty passengers, and make the speed of the Twentieth Century, eighteen hours to Chicago, they must pay fares that will reimburse the railway company for the cost of safety. There is no country in the world that affords luxuries of railway travel equal to those in America, and yet there is no country where passenger fares, even including the usual Pullman company charges, are so low as here.

New York, March 18. W. D. MANN.

St. Basil's at Moscow

From the London Standard.

The Cathedral of St. Basil, on the Red Palace
at Moscow, is one of the most famous buildings
in the world and ranks with the leaning tower of in the world and ranks with the leaning lower of Piaa in interest. A report just made on its con-dition by a Moscow architect shows that if prompt measures are not taken this remarkable building is likely to share the fate of the Campanile at Venice. The walls are full of cracks and may give way at any moment. The caretaker has been allowed to slore furniture and rubbish in the loft, so that there is also a danger of the church being destroyed by fire. As Gautier said, St. Basil's Cathedral is without doubt the most original monument in the world, recalling nothing that one has ever seen and belonging to no acknowledged style of architecture. Canaan Protects Home Industries

Canaan, Conn.. correspondence Berkshire Courier
"We have drunks enough of our own here now." ald Judge Ford after imposing sentence on strangers convicted of drunkenness, "without importing any from Sheffield or elsewhere out of the State, and in future if any such cases get efore me they are going to get jail sentences if before me they are going to get Jali sentences if it is possible to give them. We don't propose to have men come in here from other sections and raise Ned and booze it around the streets to the injury of the good name of this town when they

don't belong here." Judicial Decision Overruled. Maud Muller refused the Judge. "! shall marry an intelligent agriculturist," she

Thus we surmise it was during the campaign. The Test. Stella-Do you think it is cruelty to

THE DERAILED FAST TRAIN. BRIGHT YOUNG BUSINESS MAN. GUATEMALA FRIEND OF the Quality of the Steel or the Spike A Deeply, Darkly, Billously Blue Criti-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Modernity has bred a kind of person who is equivalent to that virtuous village boy of plous reading appreciated so affectionately by THE SUN in a recent reminiscence. mean the bright young man of big business. He is the "grocer's boy" of these large times faithful, indefatigable, cheerful, clever, sociable, pleasant, tedious. He is forever on time or ahead of time. His elders by one generation have somewhat of a military silence, will and poise about them. For-bidding they are; they can frown. A certain contempt is their pride. But the brigh rising young man of big business is chiefly rising young man of big business is chiefly smiles, virtue and really guile. He is a conservative in his twenties, which means that he is a knave; worse, indeed, than the fool who is radical in his age.

I detest that smart young man of big business. He has no personality whatever, no soul. He is bred of system and method and science, all of which shrewd things were invented by his savage elders to keep those inferior ones down. But now the rising young men are bringing every slavish characteristic up with them into power I can see what is going to happen to them. Those trade union bludgeonists will smash much of the pretty mechanics on the pre dominant just now in capital The ruffian have personality at any rate.

versities bred gentlemen for leisure, shrewe men for activity, and powerfully willed masters for power. That thin and base ideal efficiency is hatching a race of sim-

NEW YORK, March 16.

"HEALTH'S IMPROVEMENT." What Folks Ate in the Spacious Time of Queen Elizabeth.

From the Lancet. little known work is Thomas Moffet' "Health's Improvement," which deals with the choice and preparation of food in Elizabethan England. It is just to note that ou ancestors, often accounted gluttons, held nice views on the subject of diet, ate many viands now discarded and based their onin Galen. Cardanus and like authorities. The philosophic spirit. "I affirm with Galen, exclaims Moffet, that a fat and young helfer, kept up a while with dry meat, will prove a convenient, temperate and good nourishment, especially if it be killed after the French fashion, as I saw the Norman there in camp with that flower of chivalry the Earl of Essex." The Normans, it appears, inflated the carcass of the cow with wind and then beat it till the meat grew tender, as is now done in the case of veal. Bull beef is said by this same writer to be a fit food for strong stomachs, but only after the bull has been baited and has died in

"Mutton is generally commended of all physicians. liked a bull to death, and when he is dead you must beat the flesh in the skin after the French fashion of beating a cow." No brawn, pork or bacon should be eaten without wine." A certain prejudice seems to have existed against the flesh of red and fallow deer as being too dry and cold. In that age of humoralistic medical theory all food is, indeed, judged according to a fictitious standard. Some meats are held to be heating, others are watery, and the choleric must not eat of the former or the weakly of the latter kind. The list of birds that came to table in those

The list of birds that came to table in those days of Shakespeare is enough to stagger the Wild Birds Preservation Society. Thus, robin redbreasts are esteemed "a light and good meat, and all the little song birds are mentioned as edible. The jay has a bad name. He suffers from falling sickness and conveys it to others. The sparrow has an aphrodisiac effect; the wagtail is conducive to the shaking palsy; the wren is hostile to stranguary and the stone: the cuckoo is "hot and leprous."

Fishes, especially the fresh water kinds, are recommended on much the same grounds as birds. Loches are good for women in

re recommended on much the same grounds a birds. Loches are good for women in hildbed the liver of the whale is said to mell like violets and to taste most pleasantly. Lampreys are very sweet and lourishing, but they tempt men to surfeit. How ill they are even for strong stomachs, and how saily a way way fair on them. and how easily a man may surfeit on them, not only the death of King Henry I. but also of many brave men and captains may sufficiently demonstrate." Caviare, under the name of cavialy, is praised; it is curious that the taste for caviare survives while that for lampreys has disappeared.

of the Boston City Hospital. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Had rou not taken the trouble to notice Dr. Tharles E. Page's letter of March 13 I should certainly not trouble you. Fortunately the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria allows backed up by demonstrated facts. facts are published frequently, and he who runs may read, should he care to do so. Pardon me for taking your time and attention, and allow me to thank you for the many sensible things relating to the medical profession and its work that ofte appear in the columns of THE SUN.

That your Boston correspondent of to-day should go 230 odd miles to be "set right regarding the serum treatment of diphtheria" makes a Bostonian smile. Your admirable reply should certainly go far toward satisfying his "hunger for the truth." Should he care for further evidence of the value of the serum treatment of this disease he might consult the annual reports of the contagious department of the Boston City Hospital. Between 1,300 and 1,400 persons ill with diphtheria are treated annually in that department with antitoxin, and the mortality has been thereby reduced from 40 to 50 per cent. to about 8 per cent. He would also find abundant proof of the fact that no one need die from diphtheria provided

the proper time. This statement is proved by the fact that of 431 cases of undoubted, proved diphtheria occurring among the house doctors, nurses and employees of the contagious department of this hospital since the advent of this method of treatment, in 1805, there was not a single death. Ever one received efficient doses of the anti-toxin within the first twenty-four hours, and all recovered. To reasonable people this would seem to be sufficient evidence as to the true value of this mode of treat ment of this formerly most fatal malady.

Diphtheria is one of the too few serior diseases that are absolutely under the con trol of the physician. The remedy is fur nished free of charge by the State to th eople of New York and Massachusetts As the disease usually begins in the throat it is of the first importance that all cases of "sore throat" receive early attention to find out the nature of the trouble. Many life can be saved in that way.

GEORGE W. GAY, M. D. BOSTON, March 16.

> Dickens's List of Names. From the London Chronicle.

It is not really surprising that the names of dekens's characters, odd as they are, should be ound in real life, for it was from life that many of them were taken. Some, as we know, were copied from the names over shop doors, &c But this was not the novelist's only source of selection. Among his papers John Forster found arefully drawn up lists of names, with the source from which he obtained them, and the longest lists were those drawn from the "Privy Council Education Lists." Some of the names thus noted Education Lists. Some of the names thus noted are too extravagant for anything but reality—Jolly Stick, Bill Marigold, George Muzzie, William Why, Robert Gospel, Robin Scrubbam, Sarah Goldsacks, Catherine Two, Sophia Doomsday, Rosetta Dust, Sally Gimblet.

The Temperature of Hellas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sig: The Greek artists did not know the beauty of weakness or the dignity of tenderness. They expressed only the vanity of strength and vigor. The Spartan sacrificed weak children. The Athenian sacri-ficed sympathy and kindliness. The coldness of the Greek art proves that Christianity was neces-JEAN AIME LE COMPTE. NEW YORK, March 17.

U. S., SAYS CABRERA

No Better in Central America-President Gives Dinner in Honor of Mr. Knox.

LOUD CRY FROM NICARAGUA

Secretary of State Knox Cables to Mr. Taft Urging Completion of Loan -People Helping Themselves.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. GUATEMALA, March 17. - President Cabrera of Guatemala gave a dinner last night in honor of Secretary of State Knox and the other members of his party. Mr. Knox in a speech warned Guatemala that the United States will insist upon the faithful observance of the Washington conventions which provide for the peace and stability of the Central American republics, no meddling by foreign Powers and the neutrality of the various states.

President Cabrera in an interview to-day with the correspondents who are accompanying Mr. Knox declared that Guatemala was the best friend of the United States in Central America and would welcome the introduction of American capital. A sound currency. he said, was coming in this country. The President predicted establishmen of a Central American Union after the various republics were drawn closer together by the Panama Canal and there were better means of communication. Secretary Knox and party left carls to-day for Porto Barrios, whence they

will sail to-night for Venezuela. WASHINGTON, March 17.-While Secretary of State Knox was in Nicaragua during his visit to the South American States, the officials of that Government appealed to him to hasten the ratification by the United States Senate of the financial convention arranged between that country and the United States. This appeal has been conveyed in a cable despatch from Secretary Knox to President Taft, which was made public to-night The despatch is as follo ws: The prompt action of the United States

Senate on the loan convention is anxiously and prayerfully hoped for by the Government and the people of Nicaragua On hopeful indications thereof business improves and exchange becomes more nearly normal, while discouraging reports influence business adversely and produce a feeling After a bloody revolution to overthrow

a regime whose cruelty and base tyranules are not comprehended by our people Nicaragua is making an earnest effort to recon compelled to do for Cuba Nicaragua has in a position to do for Nicaragua what i did for Cuba without expenditure of blood or treasure. While in Nicaragua but one or treasure. request was made of me and that by all peace!" Contentment and repose, they are infident, will follow a revival of busin

Their own willingness and ability to help themselves they illustrate by pointing to the fact that within eleven months after overthrowing Zelaya Nicaragua was exporting products planted by the wome while the men were carrying on the revolu The earnestness of the appeals to fulness which the treaty would afford almost pathetic. The treaty has had approval of the Nicaragua Congress. ections to it are heard only from those order of things, under which the population try and its people exploited by concessions and monopolies which the Government is now successfully reducing t

American experts There are in Nicaragua some anarchists and Zelayists who if they can get into print are willing to talk long and flercel; though they do great injustice to the Nic aragua Government and to a great majorit of the people and those who are willing to publish their utterances. Rumors of un pleasant incidents connected with my visit are uniformly false. As in all of the counare uniformly false. As in all of the countries that I have visited, so here my recep tion by the President, by all branches the Government and by the people

Micaragua has been most cordial and no unpleasant incident has occurred to mar it There is no silver coin in Nicaragua the currency consisting solely of uncon vertible paper, and the rate of exchange fluctuates widely. Of late there have been fluctuations based on the reported attitude of the American Congress.

Some time ago announcement w made in THE SUN of the terms of the loan to be made under the protection of the convention. Brown Bros. & Co. of New York and Philadelphia and J. & W. Seligman of New York have agreed to

Seligman of New York have agreed to lend Nicaragua \$15,000,000 secured by bonds at 90½ on a 5 per cent basis. This loan is planned for the purpose of reforming the currency and tax collections of the country, the assumption of the foreign debt, which has been scaled down, and the war claims pending against the country as a result of the war that over threw the Zelaya regime. Some of these claims are held by Americans.

The financiers have advanced a preliminary loan of \$1,500,000 to form a basis for the currency reform. This system is being worked out by two currency experts. Charles A. Conant and Francis Harrison, both of whom have had wide experience in this line in the Philippines and Indiana. The loan is to be secured by a portion of the import revenue to be collected by Americans appointed by the Nicaraguan Government with the approval of the President. Col. Clifford D. Ham, formerly Collector of the Port at Manila, has been appointed to have charge of this work.

KERNOCHAN ADJOURNS CASES.

Defines lits Position on Recent Sunday Court Decision. Ail but one of the cases in which he

had summary jurisdiction were adjourned yesterday by Magistrate Re:nochan in the Jefferson Market court. He said he had acted in accordance with an agreement reached recently by the Board of Magistrates at an informal the ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn should be followed. Each Magistrate, however, was to interpret that ruling for himself. "In my own case," said Magistrate

Kernochan, "I have decided that when a defendant pleads guilty in a case in which I have final jurisdiction I shall pass sentence, or I shall discharge the defendant if the facts presented do not warrant a conviction. If the defendant pleads not guilty, shall hold him for trial on another date. In felony cases, where the de-fendant must be tried in a higher court. I feel that it is proper for me to hold a man for trial if an examination was rants my doing so.